



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HISTORICAL NOTES

MAIDEN NAME OF GOVERNOR GIBBES'S FIRST WIFE

A power of attorney, dated January 12, 1688, was executed by Capt. William Davis, of Barbadoes, gent., to "my Trusty & loveing son in law Capⁿ Rob^t Gibbs of the province of Carolina" to "aske demand require and recover and receive of and from y^e right Hon^{ble} James Colletion of Carolina Esqr full satisfaction for one full Quarter part of a Ketch formerly Called y^e Mary Ketch of Carolina of About fifty Tuns." It is recorded on page 117 in a volume of "Records of the Court of Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina, 1672-1692," in the office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina at Columbia. This would seem to establish the fact that Capt. (afterwards Governor) Gibbes had married the daughter of Capt. William Davis.—A. S. Salley, Jr.

CRACKER

The South Carolina and American General Gazette for August 7, 1767, gives an early example of the use of the term "Cracker" as applied to the uneducated classes.—"CharlesTown, August 7. Letters from Silver Bluff, on Savannah river, dated on tuesday last week, inform us, that a number of the people called Crackers, who live above Augusta, in the Province of Georgia, had gone in a hostile manner, to the Indian town and settlement at Okenee, where, on their arrival finding only one old Indian man, all the others being out hunting, they plundered the village of everything of any value that they could carry of, and then burnt every house in it. . . ." This item in detail was reprinted in the *London Chronicle*, Oct. 27, 1767, according to information furnished by A. B. Andrews, Esq, of Fayetteville, N. C., long a member of this Society.

The *South Carolina Gazette* for September 26, 1778 gives another article in which the word is used in the same sense. It is to be found in a long communication addressed to "Every Freeholder in the Province," and is signed "A Freeholder of Goose Creek," to which has been added in ink the initials "J:M:k:e", probably